

THE EUGENICS REVIEW

Vol. III.

APRIL, 1911—JANUARY, 1912.

**PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY THE EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY,
6, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON.**

setting down the mature results of life-long experience, offering himself as a guide in the path of life because he has himself traversed it, knows its difficulties, and has learnt how to circumvent them. Not every reader will at once agree with "Henry Hamill" on some points of detail, though many will on consideration be disposed to admit the justice of his arguments, but his large and sane conception of the sexual life will commend itself to most people. He regards the life-long and exclusive devotion of two persons to each other, not as a mere desirable ideal but as a realisable fact for those partners who are well-mated and have learnt by experience the art of love. And he considers the final end of this conception of marriage and this art of love to be the eugenic production of offspring, and the cultivation of the duty towards offspring and the race, which, he holds, has unduly declined among us. Moreover, he insists that in these matters we must not be content with mere facts and platitudes. Truth must be presented as Beauty, and, in this field, is Beauty.

Although in the early part of the book the author discusses the ways of imparting elementary sexual information to children, in an entirely wise and beautiful spirit, and brings forward a sample conversation between a mother and her little girl, the book is not specially intended, even in its abridged form, to be actually placed in the hands of children under the age of puberty, though after that epoch it may certainly be read with advantage. It is mainly a book for adults, who can alone fully grasp the gravity of the complex problems involved, and the inspiring and yet temperate way, sometimes perhaps too concise, in which they are here discussed. Some readers, indeed, one can well believe, will be inclined to cherish this *Vision of Sex* as a little breviary of the art of love.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for 1911. *Principles of Heredity*. There occurs in an essay reviewing the general position of heredity, an interesting extract from Montaigne's essay "Of the Resemblance between Children and Fathers": "There was a race in Thebes, which from their mother's womb, bear the form of a burr or yorn of a launce; and such as had it not were judged misbegotten and deemed unlawful. Aristotle reporteth of a certain nation, with whom all women were common, where children were allotted their fathers only by their resemblances." The article shows the solidarity of the race through the continuance of the germ plasm. Individuals are but excrescences of the germ plasm, which is the basis of life, and the soma, but a chance appanage thereto. "Regarded in this light, the offspring is not a new individual sprung from his parent, but a portion of the very same germ plasm." Sexual selection is necessary for "the unification of the racial germ plasm." This is realised when it is seen that, at the time of the Black Death, the total population of England coincided with the number of ancestors each individual now alive can claim, exclusive of inter-marriages or introduction of foreign blood. Thus a "species" or "race" "is made up of nothing more than an inter-breeding nation of cousins."

The article continues in a review of *The Laws of Heredity*, by A. Reid, *Phases of Evolution*, by Dr. Barry Hart, and *Mendel's Principles of Heredity*, considering these books from the point of view expressed above.

JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE, January, 1911. *Heredity and Insanity*. T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B., Med. Supt. L.C. Asylum, Bexley. The ratio of recognised private insanity in 1879 was 2'97 per 10,000 of the popu-

lation, in 1889 it had fallen to 2·73 per 10,000, since then it has risen again and is now 2·93, but two-thirds of the rise can be accounted for by the transfer of a certain number of pauper patients to private lists. In spite of that, the number of true private insane patients has decreased, but the increase among the pauper insane has been enormous, rising during the same period from 20 per 10,000 to 32·87; "in other words, it has increased 64·35 per cent. in the same period of thirty years." Dr. Stansfield attributes this to the growing avoidance among the educated classes of marriages with members of known insane stocks, and unrestricted marriage among the pauper insane and defective classes. He attributes the ignorance of the facts of heredity to two agencies in the past, the Church and the Socialist. The former during the last few years has altered her position. The latter maintains the equality of man, biologically and socially. At the Bexley Asylum family histories are being collected, and the material considered from the Mendelian point of view.

Dr. Stansfield urges the need of action, but deprecates colony treatment of the feeble-minded and recurrently insane, for very weighty reasons, and advocates sterilisation.

The Sterilisation of the Insane, E. Faulks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Senior Assistant Med. Off., Bexley Asylum. Dr. Faulks quotes Dr. Sharp, the Principal of the Indiana Reformatory, who has performed the operation of vasectomy which, in 236 cases, has afforded splendid opportunity for post-operative observation, he "has never seen any unfavourable symptoms; there is no disturbed mental or nervous condition following, but on the contrary the patient becomes of a more sunny disposition, brighter of intellect, etc."

We turn out of our asylums annually "recovered," partially recovered, or unimproved patients, "corresponding to from roughly 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of our several admission rates; of these, about 58 per cent. are women, about 75 per cent. of whom are at the child-bearing age, and 40 per cent. men, nearly all (90 per cent.) of whom are at the reproductive age." In the pauper asylums, the majority of these people are absolutely irresponsible. Dr. Faulks points out the hopelessness of dealing with the mental defective in any way but that of sterilisation, and quotes the cases of Wil in Switzerland. It is remarked that both patients and their relatives often ask if some such operation cannot be performed. Four schemes are noticed as having been put forward for consideration. He advocates "the compulsory sterilisation of proposed discharges who are at the moment under certificate for the second or further time," as being the safest course, as only taking in the cases of absolutely inherent defect.

The State of Indiana is the only place in which the operation can be legally enforced. The Act is reproduced and criticised by Dr. Faulks.

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, December, 1910. C. F. Emerick: *A Neglected Factor in Race Suicide*. The article considers the recent movements in America: (1) of the centre of population westward; (2) of the segregation of the population in towns; (3) of the immigration of 19,115,221 of foreign population between 1820 and 1900, and enquires how these three movements have affected the distribution of the sexes,—between the West and the East, between city and country, and between the United States and other nations.

It is pointed out that the distribution of the sexes corresponds to the industrial demand, therefore in the districts of the pioneer settlers and mining camps, the males are far in excess, while in the cotton-growing belt, and various manufacturing towns, women are in the majority. In the States as a whole, there are more men than women, as three-fifths of the immigrants are males, and the proportion is increasing. Including the foreign white population the proportion of males for the whole country is 51·22. This compares with 50·3 per cent. in the total enumerated population

of the world. Owing to the immigrants usually being in the prime of life, immigration tends to segregate the sexes chiefly in that portion of the population which is of marriageable age.

In considering unequal distribution of the sexes as a factor in reducing the marriage rate, especially in the Western States, Mr. Emerick quotes the following figures. In Ohio the proportion of men and women married in the last fifteen years were respectively: Ohio, 56.4 and 57.7 per cent. In Illinois, 54.2 and 57.7 per cent. Texas, 54.7 and 60.4, and Oregon 46.1 and 61.4 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion was reversed where women preponderated thus: Men and women married in Georgia are respectively 57.6 and 56.7 per cent. New York 55.1 and 53.6 per cent., etc. The foreign-born men marry native-born women: for example, of white persons having Austrian-born fathers, 4.3 have native-born mothers, but of those having Austrian-born mothers only 1.5 per cent. have native-born fathers.

In the Western states, distance is a great bar to acquaintanceship and marriage. The recent increase of social class distinctions is still another factor; formerly the farm help, who was a potential land-owner, would marry into the employer's family. Land is not now as easily procurable, therefore social distinctions arise. The difference between town and country life and standards of living is also considered a detrimental factor. A short analysis of mixed marriages is given, the increase of foreign males in the East more or less making up in numbers for those drawn West, but owing to the difference of nationality and social status they do not replace the native-born men as far as the marriage rate is concerned. "The limitations upon marriage due to the segregation of the sexes are for the most part independent of the human will, they abridge opportunity rather than lessen inclination to marry."

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, February, 1911. *Climate and Racial Skin Colour*. Prof. L. W. Lyde. The average native (negro) is more liable to disease than the average white man. All the worst diseases—small-pox, cholera, typhus and syphilis—seem to have been disseminated by him.

The high death-rate has been counterbalanced by very high birth-rate, disease is now more controlled, therefore the death-rate will be very much reduced and the birth-rate will probably remain the same. White races under proper conditions are able to do more effective work in the tropics than black. For example, Panama—where, under artificially produced healthy conditions, the death-rate among white workers was less than 4 per 1000. The maximum immunity obtained after two years' acclimatisation, and on scanty evidence, would be said to last about seven years. A settlement of the tropics by a white race would involve forfeiture of most internal characteristics of whiteness. Pigment is latent in all humans and depends for its development on relative action of lungs and intestines, which is in turn decided by sunlight and humidity.

"Any attempt to settle white men, as climatically naturalised, in the tropics, must take notice of two facts, one is the essential identity—in origin and character—of all rays, whether superficially concerned with heat or light or radiant electrical energy: the other is the essential identity of all protoplasm, whether in plant or animal."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, March, 1911. *Eugenics and Genetics*. G. Clarke Nuttall. Eugenics and Genetics are the two roads by which modern humanity is advancing towards the improvement of the race. The aim of Eugenics is the realisation of an ideal in the future, the aim of Genetics is pure knowledge of facts in the present, "Genetics therefore is the handmaid of Eugenics, for the eugenist will take the facts the Genetics provides and use them in the furtherance of his aims." The article gives a very complete statement of the eugenic position, and outlines the work being done by the Eugenics Education Society in putting the eugenic ideal before a wider

public. "In the present embryo state of both Eugenics and Genetics unanimity is not to be expected, and definite dogma is impossible, and indeed undesirable. But the upshot of the whole matter at the present time is that Genetics is working—and apparently along successful lines—to bring law and order into the inchoate mass of the facts of heredity, while Eugenics is striving to lead Man to use his conscience as well as his intellect in dealing with his knowledge."

SCIENCE PROGRESS, January, 1911. *The Sudden Origin of New Types*. Felix Oswald, D.Sc., B.A., F.G.S. This article puts forward the hypothesis that simplicity of structure in organic forms does not prove the persistence of primitive traits, but that, in adapting themselves to changed conditions, various already existing functions have been altered in position to suit the altered environment. Simplicity of structure is the result of adaptation, and the atrophy of useless organs. Evidence is called from plants, insects, fishes, the lower animals and man. Interesting illustrations emphasise the main principle of the hypothesis.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL, Jan., 1911. *Ideals and Facts*. J. Lowes Dickenson. In discussing the place and effect of ideals and Utopias in modern thought Mr. Dickenson shares Prof. McDougall's belief in the efficacy of an environment to modify racial types, and quotes, but does not entirely endorse, the latter's statement that the change at birth of French children to England and *vice versa* would, in two generations, make but little more difference to the institutions and characteristics of the two countries than would be expected in the passage of time. Mr. Dickenson, while appreciating the value of the Utopian ideal, points out its suitability as a subject for the poet and the dreamer rather than for the man of science.

THE MONTH, A Catholic Magazine. *Dr. Wallace and the Evolutionary Theory*, The Editor. The theory of evolution as put forward by Dr. A. R. Wallace is here accepted, but the difference in his conception and that of Darwin is clearly emphasised. Dr. Wallace recognises the need of a Master Mind at the back of Evolution to direct it, and the existence of a soul in man which places an "unbridgeable gulf between him and the animals."

ECONOMIC REVIEW, January, 1911. Carr Saunders: *Some Recent Eugenic Work*.

NOTES

THE future study of eugenics has had its continuance and efficiency assured by the will of Sir Francis Galton, the provisions of which are now well known to the public. The initiator of the movement has left the greater part of his estate to the University of London, for the foundation of a professorship, to be known as "The Galton Professorship of Eugenics." Provision is also made for a laboratory and library, and the duties of the professor are outlined as follows:

- (1) To collect materials bearing on eugenics.
- (2) To discuss such materials and draw conclusions.
- (3) From a central office, to provide information, under appropriate restriction, to private individuals and to public authorities concerning the laws of inheritance in man, and to urge the conclusions as to social conduct which follow from such laws.
- (4) To extend the knowledge of eugenics by any or all of the following means:

- (a) Professional instruction.
- (b) Occasional publications.
- (c) Occasional public lectures.
- (d) Experimental or observational work which may throw light on eugenic problems.

The professor is also to report, from time to time, to the University the work done.

The advisability of the marriage of cardiac subjects provides one of the physician's troublesome problems. In an interesting summary and discussion by Dr. Renon of the Pitié Hospital, Paris, it is pointed out that the usual rule, that women suffering from heart disease are always to be dissuaded from marriage because of cardiac accidents during pregnancy or labour, is a doubtful one. Only a small proportion of cases are fatal. Not only the kind of disorder, but the circumstances of life, must be taken into account. Another, and, from our point of view, more important aspect of the case, was indicated. This is the possibility of hereditary cardiac disorders. As Dr. Huchard has shown, a parent suffering from arteriosclerosis, interstitial nephritis or hereditary aortitis may transmit the condition to his offspring. In addition to this, several instances are on record of the transmission of mitral stenosis. It seems clear that this is a field for useful investigation, and one in which medical practitioners should assist by observing, describing and reporting cases.

We are persuaded that insurance will be one of the most useful eugenic instruments of the future, but its utility will depend upon great care in application. An insurance scheme, more than any other public policy, brings unforeseen consequences. It should probably in every case begin in a small way, and grow up gradually. As the Government evidently intends to launch insurance plans on a large scale, and as this topic is likely to occupy a considerable portion of the public attention in the next year or two, a note of caution should be sounded. No insurance plan can limit its consequences to mere insurance. Possibly the legislative advisers have carefully investigated the indirect results of all insurance in all the nations, but if an intelligent public opinion is to be formed the results of this investigation should be made available.

The important course of lectures by Professor Mott, at the Royal Institution, on heredity, was appropriately concluded by a clear statement of the eugenic conception and ideal. He stated that a man who was well made, strong mentally, and able to do much work, must be considered well born; but a race stained with epilepsy, insanity, and scrofula, whatever its fictitious rank, was in reality not well born and not worth preserving. He believed further that the intellectual development, whether of the individual, community, or race, that starved the natural tendencies of love, marriage, and pride of family, would pay the penalty as nations had done before by degeneracy and decay.

It is gratifying to note the useful eugenic work being done by representatives of the Church. A recent address, by the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, on "Heredity and Environment," shows evidence of careful study, and expert knowledge of the subject on its biological side, while, in its application, there are found the grasp and practical wisdom that would be expected from a leading churchman. Our hope of progress grows as we see the Church gradually meeting its responsibilities and the opportunity which its influence provides.

We are glad to note that Dugdale's famous study of the Jukes family is being republished, with an introduction by Professor Giddings of Columbia University. The book has been long out of print, but it is now needed by students of human heredity. It represented the first and most important of investigations into hereditary degeneration. As providing a sociological object lesson, instructive to legislator and philanthropist alike, the book has no equal, and it may be predicted that its utility in this regard is only now beginning.

The Council of the Society has long desired a method of classifying, filing and indexing such materials as press cuttings, pamphlets and published articles concerned with the different aspects of eugenics, for the use of members, and purposes of reference for students. This is now possible through an excellent plan devised by Mr. Shore, which he has made available for the Society. It is greatly desired that members will co-operate with the staff in the collection of material. Cuttings from the leading British papers are obtained through the usual channels, but they do not secure foreign and colonial cuttings; these will be welcome, and also longer articles from any current publications in English, French, German or Italian. It is also desired that the index should contain complete bibliographical references, so, if members would make notes giving references and cross-references, and would forward these to the staff, they would confer a benefit on the Society.

In a paper written jointly with Mrs. Thomson, and given before the Society, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson discussed the position of women from the biological point of view. This point of view is indispensable and fundamental, though necessarily partial. It regards men and women as organisms with measurable characters, but it considers, not merely these characters, but the whole organism and its whole life. There is a deep constitutional or organic difference, pre-human in origin, between the male and the female organism,—an initial difference in the balance of chemical changes. This difference leads not only to the primary functional distinction between male and female,

but also determines what particular expression, whether masculine or feminine, will be given to a whole series of minor characters. Research into these detailed differences has shown that they are correlated, and that it is impossible to separate the bodily and the mental expressions. Some illustrations of morphological and physiological differences were given, and stress was laid on the importance of the familiar, but often ignored or misunderstood, biological distinction between acquired modifications, due to peculiarities in the individual "nurture" (food, atmosphere, surroundings, exercise, etc.) and inborn variations, the germinal new departures which are the raw materials of evolution.

Three main practical theses were stated: (1) The constitutional or organic differences between the sexes have been the basis of educational and social differentiations, which have often been harmonious, that is, congruent with femaleness or maleness. Thus it was natural that men should go out to hunt and fish while women developed the domestic industries; and it is natural that men should fight when there is fighting to be done, and that women should nurse when nursing is necessary.

(2) Conversely, coercive differentiations, inconsistent with the organic differences, have often been attempted with unfortunate results. Thus the using of women for heavy tasks fit only for a beast of burden is destructive of the individual and prejudicial to the race. This kind of mis-differentiation is passing away, but economic conditions still often force women into competitive occupations in which the strain is too severe for them, and this must be regarded as harmful, and wasteful.

(3) Finally, the lines of psychic and social evolution to be followed are those which seem likely to make the most of the deeply-rooted organic differences between the sexes, and of those expressions of these that have proved themselves of most vital value.

QUARTERLY CHRONICLE

JANUARY, Wednesday, 18th, 5.15 p.m., at Denison House.—Professor Arthur Thomson gave a paper on "The Position of Women Biologically Considered." Mr. Crackenthorpe presided.

February, Thursday, 2nd, at Caxton Hall, 5.15 p.m.—Capt. St. John, Hon. Secretary of the Penal Reform League, gave an address on "Crime and Eugenics in America." Mr. Newton Crane presided. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Robert Jones and others participated.

Wednesday, 15th, at Denison House, 5.30 p.m.—Mrs. Whetham gave a paper on "Great Men and their Relatives." Miss Tuke, Principal of Bedford College, took the chair. A keen discussion followed the paper, in which Major Warden, Mr. Shore, Mr. Lidbetter, Miss James, and others took part.

March, Thursday, 2nd, 5.15 p.m., at Caxton Hall.—Dr. Tredgold gave an address on "Eugenics and Future Human Progress." Dr. Langdon Down presided. The discussion was taken up by Mr. Crackenthorpe, Capt. St. John, and others.

March, Wednesday, 15th, 8.30 p.m., at Denison House.—Dr. Christine Murrell gave a paper on "The Effect of Parental Education on Infant Mortality." Miss Fitzgerald presided. Dr. Murray Leslie, Surgeon-General Evatt, Miss James, and others, took part in the discussion.

April, Thursday, 6th, Caxton Hall, 5.15 p.m.—Dr. Salaman gave an address on "Heredity and the Jew." The chairman was unexpectedly prevented from attending, so Professor Bateson, being present, very kindly consented to preside.

COMMITTEES

- February 1st, Wednesday.—Council Meeting.
 February 14th.—Executive Committee Meeting.
 February 17th.—The Advisory Research Committee met at 65, Rutland Gate, to consider the Infant Mortality Research Scheme.
 February 24th.—The Review Committee met at 6, York Buildings.
 March 3rd.—An Evening Discussion was held at 29, Bloomsbury Square, by kind permission of Lady Emily Lutyens.
 March 5th, Wednesday.—The Council met at 6, York Buildings, Adelphi.

MEETINGS

- February 12th, Sunday.—Mr. Dixon Kingham addressed the Hammett Ethical Society on "Eugenics and the Artist."
 February 22nd.—Mrs. Vernon Shaw gave an address on "Women and Eugenics" at St. Barnabas' Institute.
 March 5th, Sunday.—Dr. Tredgold addressed the Reading "Sunday Social Conference" on Eugenics.
 March 7th.—Professor and Miss Barrett, Kingstown, Ireland, arranged a drawing-room meeting, at which Mrs. Gotto read a paper on "Eugenics and the Feeble-Minded." The paper was repeated in Dublin the same evening at the Leinster Hall to the "Irish Women's Local Government Society."
 March 22nd, Wednesday.—Mr. Holroyd opened a debate on Eugenics at the Peel Institute, Clerkenwell Green.
 March 24th, Friday.—Mrs. Clare Goslett gave an address on Eugenics at the annual meeting of the National Union of Women Workers at Berkhamsted.
 March 28th, Tuesday.—Miss Deane gave an address at the Girls' Club, Redhill, on Eugenics.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH

The initial organisation of the Branch was reported in the January number of the REVIEW. It is now possible to report a satisfactory opening campaign.

February 20th.—Our President, Sir James Barr, delivered a vigorous lecture under the title "Eugenics" to the Literary and Social Society of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland. The Rev. James Hamilton presided. This lecture was the stimulus for a three weeks' newspaper correspondence.

February 22nd.—Mr. Burt gave a lecture on "Eugenics" to the Men's Adult School in Birkenhead. The Adult School movement is well organised in Birkenhead, and its members form an important and keen section of the community. It is non-sectarian and non-political, and should offer in various parts of the country a useful and, I believe, a sympathetic field for the work of Eugenic Education.

March 2nd.—Mr. Laurie lectured at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on "Mice and Men." The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and lantern slides.

March 3rd.—The Junior Staff of the University arranged a dinner, at which Mrs. Gotto, Sir James Barr, Prof. B. Moore, the Rev. James Hamilton, and Dr. Warrington were guests. In the course of a keen debate on Eugenics, introduced by Mrs. Gotto, it appeared that there was unanimity as to the importance of Eugenic Research. With regard to practical politics it was felt that while hasty Eugenic legislation is to be avoided, yet that such an obvious matter as the segregation of the feeble-minded demands earnest and immediate consideration by the State.

March 4th.—Council Meeting at 72, Rodney Street, at which the London Secretary was present.

March 16th.—Mr. Damer Harrison lectured at the School for the Blind on "The Eugenic Aspect of the Feeble-Minded Child." Sir James Barr presided at the invitation of the Rev. T. W. M. Lund. The lecture was punctuated by some excellent lantern slides illustrating types of the Feeble-minded.

March 28th.—Mr. Laurie gave a lecture at Wallasey on "The New Heredity and its Application to the Human Race," illustrated by diagrams. Future lectures are to be given by Mrs. Whetham on May 2nd, and by Prof. Paterson on May 9th, both at the Medical Institution.

Information about the branch can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Johnson-Houghton, Meadow House, Bromborough, Cheshire.

DOUGLAS LAURIE.

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH

At a meeting of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society held on the 6th March, 1911, at King Edward VI. Grammar School, A. W. Oke, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (President) in the chair, a lecture was given by Dr. Mackeith on "The Biological Basis of Eugenics."

The lecturer began by discussing Heredity and Variation, and touched on the various theories explanatory of the latter, emphasising that of Mendel as being founded on an accurate and painstaking observation of facts. An account of the facts of Cytology was then given, and Weismann's theory of the continuity of the Germ-plasm was emphasised. The application of these facts to practical Eugenics was shown, and the several proposals for restrictive and constructive Eugenics were mentioned. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and blackboard sketches, and was followed by a most interesting discussion.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings, this having been one of the most successful of the recent meetings of the Society.

THE HASLEMERE BRANCH OF THE EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY

Three meetings have been held by this Branch this quarter :

On January 26th, Mr. Dixon Kingham spoke on "The Artist and Eugenics."

On February 21st, Dr. E. Schuster gave a short address on "Methods of Study of Heredity."

On March 21st, Mr. Lidbetter lectured on "Eugenics and the Poor Law."

For this last meeting a public hall was taken, but unfortunately the members did not respond and only about thirty-five people were present. This is the more to be regretted as the subject is of such very vital importance.

A small library of about forty volumes has now been started, and Mrs. Guinness, Houndless Water, Haslemere, has undertaken the duties of Librarian. Four new members have joined this quarter.

L. E. MUIR, *Hon. Secretary*,
Plewland, Haslemere.

GLASGOW BRANCH

The lecture on March 8th terminated the syllabus of lectures of the Glasgow Society. Prof. Thomson addressed a large audience under the joint auspices of our own Society and that of the Philosophical Society on "The Biological Aspect of Women." An interesting discussion followed. Prof. John Glaister presided.

The present number of members who have paid subscriptions amounts to thirty-two. Over twenty-five lectures have been given under various auspices during this session, and the enthusiasm of the Society is as great as ever and we hope to do more work next session.

First Annual General Meeting.

Report.—Dr. Chalmers took the chair at the Council Meeting which was called for April 5th, at the Sanitary Chambers, when the report of the year's work was issued. The business discussed was the termination of the session 1910-1911 year's work, and the adoption of the plans for session 1911-1912. It was impossible to issue a balance sheet as the Society was still in debt, not having secured all the subscriptions and payments due. Dr. Chalmers moved a resolution that owing to outstanding accounts not being all paid it would be advisable to issue a note of the statement of the financial sheet to all the members and Vice-Presidents in order to secure adequate funds for an immediate balance sheet. This motion was carried unanimously, and a Sub-Committee was appointed for this work.

The programme for next session was then discussed, and in order to secure the help of expert lecturers it was suggested that fewer meetings should be held and that the members of Council should still be asked to give papers to various Societies in Glasgow. It was also agreed that Dr. Heron should be asked to give a paper during next session, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with him. It was then agreed that no more meetings of Council should be held until September next, when a report of all the work that had been done should be issued, together with a balance sheet.

The list of Vice-Presidents will remain the same for the following year with the addition of the name of Dr. Cossar Ewart, who has kindly consented to be nominated.

It was put before the Council that someone should submit a paper to the Eugenics section of the Health Congress to be held in Dublin in August, and it was unanimously agreed to ask Dr. Chalmers to represent the Glasgow Society at the Annual General Meeting of the Central branch to be held in London on June 18th.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Feeble-minded, by E. B. SHERLOCK, M.D., D.Sc. Lond., D.H.P. Publishers: Macmillan & Co. Price 8s. 6d. net.)

Feeble-mindedness in Children of School Age, by C. P. LAPAGE. (Publishers: Sherratt & Hughes. Price 5s. net.)

The Adolescent, by J. W. SLAUGHTER, Ph.D. (Publishers: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

England's Need in Education, by J. S. KNOWLSON. (Publisher: A. C. Fifield. Price 3s. 6d. net.)

The Truth we owe to Youth, by HENRY HAMILL. (Publisher: J. Bielfelds Verlag, Frieberg, Baden. English Publishers: Siegle & Co., Ltd., 129, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Price 2s. 6d. and 3s. net.)

Heredity in the Light of Recent Research, by L. DONCASTER, M.A. (Publishers: The Cambridge University Press. Price 1s. net.)

The Coming of Evolution, by John W. Judd. (Publishers: The Cambridge University Press. Price 1s. net.)

Idealism in Education, or First Principles in the making of Men and Women, by HERMAN HARRELL HORNE, Ph.D. (Publishers: Macmillan & Co. Price 5s. 6d. net.)

Parent and Child, by Sir OLIVER LODGE, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Publishers: Funks & Wagnalls Company. Price 2s. net.)

Man's Redemption of Man, by WILLIAM OSLER. (Publishers: Constable & Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)

Laws of Diminishing Environmental Influences, by Dr. FREDERICK ADAM WOODS.

Recent Quantitative Studies on Variation in Social Insects by RAYMOND PEARL, Ph.D.

Social Adjustment, by SCOTT NEARING, Ph.D. (Publishers: Macmillan & Co. Price 6s. 6d.)

The Vagrant, what to do with him, by R. MENZIES FERGUSON, D.D. (Publishers: James Nisbet & Co., Ltd. Price 6d. net.)

The Unfolding Life, by A. A. LAMOREAUX. (Publishers: Allenson, Ltd. Price 1s. net.)

Who's Who, 1911. (Publishers: A. & C. Black. Price 10s. net.)

The Writers' and Artists' Year Book, 1911. (Publishers: A. & C. Black. Price 1s. net.)

The Englishwoman's Year Book, 1911. (Publishers: A. & C. Black. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

All Eugenists should read the new INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CHILD WELFARE

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Published Monthly, 2s. Annual Subscription to all parts of the world, One Guinea or \$5.25.

Publishers: JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, Ltd., 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W., England.

Agents for the United States: G. E. Stechert & Co., 151-153, West 25th Street, New York.